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A PENDULUM WHOSE TIME OF OSCILLATION IS INDEPENDENT OF THE POSITION OF ITS CENTRE OF GRAVITY.

BY R. J. ADCOCK, ROSEVILLE, ILL.

If a rigid body be suspended from fixed points in a horizontal plane by parallel rods of equal length, and then made to vibrate, the rods moving in parallel vertical planes, the time of a vibration is the same as that of a simple pendulum whose length is equal to that of the rods, provided the weight of the rods is small in comparison with that of the body. For the points of the body describe equal similarly situate arcs of equal circles.

Suspension Scales. — Let the horizontal platform be suspended from points in a horizontal plane, by parallel rods of equal length, such that, when the platform is drawn say 6 inches to one side, by a horizontal force appl'd near the middle of one side; the vertical distance between the turning p'ts of suspension and those where the rods connect with the platform may be say 10 ft, then $\frac{1}{2} : 10 ::$ horiz'l force : weight of platform and load, that is, if the horizontal force be 150 lbs, the weight will be 3000 lbs.

The horiz'l force may be app'd by connecting the platform with the vertical arm of a bent lever turning about a fulcrum at its right angle while the horizontal graduated arm carries a movable weight, in the usual manner, showing the weight in lbs of the matter to be weighed.

Notice of Dr. Casey's Geometry. By George Eastwood.—Dr. Casey, Professor of Higher Mathematics, and Mathematical Physics, in the Catholic University of Ireland, has recently brought out a new edition of his unique Sequel to the First Six Books of Euclid, in which he has contrived, within the space of 158 pages, to arrange and pack more geometrical gems than are to be found in any single text book on Geometry that has appear'd since the days of the self-taught Thomas Simpson. "The principles of Modern Geometry, contained in the work, are, in the present state of Science, indispensable in Pure and Appl'd Mathematics, and Mathematical Physics; and it is important that the Student should become early acq'd with them."

Eleven of the sixteen sections, into which the work is divided, exhibit most excellent specimens of geometrical reasoning and research. These will be found to furnish very neat models for systematic Methods of study.

The other five sections comprise 261 choice problems for solution. Here the earnest student will find all that he needs to help bring himself abreast with the amazing developments that are being made, almost daily, in the vast regions of Pure and Applied Geometry. Here, also, the pains-taking Teacher and the faithful Professor will find a rich store of exercises from which to test the *grit* and proficiency of their pupils.